Carolina Watchman.
SALISBURY, N. C.
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1855.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a Convention of the American Party, held at Raleigh, on the 19th of October, 1855, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, as the causes which rendered the secrecy of the American organization necessary in its infancy, no longer exist—all the secret ceremonials of the order whether of initiation, obligations, signs, constitutions, rituals, or pass words be abolished—that we [illegible] selves into a public [illegible] do challenge our opponents to the [illegible] and [illegible] former political affiliation [illegible] carrying out the great [illegible] jects of the American Party.

Resolved, That we [illegible] dorse the principles [illegible] of the American Party [illegible] of the same [illegible] the 5th day of June, 1855, [illegible] lineal policy of [illegible] same time, [illegible] principles of the organization, [illegible] the basis of [illegible] ance to [illegible]

Resolved, [illegible] opposition [illegible] offices and [illegible] der [illegible] with a [illegible] and privileges guaranteed [illegible] stitution, whether Federal or State.

Secondly, [illegible] and a rigid maintenance of the great principle of religious freedom—by [illegible] office and power, those who [illegible] for opinion's sake—[illegible] country [illegible] interference [illegible] ance to any power [illegible] consistent [illegible] to the Constitution.

And [illegible] Union [illegible] laws and [illegible]

Resolved, [illegible] station [illegible] Party, [illegible] in open public [illegible] agree with [illegible] aims and [illegible] as members of the American Party.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the American Party in this State to hold a Convention of Delegates, to be appointed in primary meetings in the respective Counties, in Greensboro', on Thursday, the 1st day of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be run by the American Party for Governor at the next election—that each County appoint as many Delegates as it chooses, and that the mode of voting in said Convention be regulated by the Convention itself.

Resolved, That we consider the 22d day of February next—the time heretofore selected by the National Council of the American order, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, as too early a day for that purpose—and we do hereby recommend to our brethren of the American Party throughout the Union, the propriety of postponing the holding of said Convention to some time in the months of June or July.

Resolved, However, [illegible] such postponement may not [illegible] to appoint [illegible] delegates to represent the State at large [illegible] and it is recommended to the American Party in each Congressional District [illegible] in the respective [illegible] to District Conventions, for the selection of a delegate from each [illegible] District to said nominating Convention.

Resolved, That an Executive Central Committee of five, be appointed by this body, whose duty it shall be to attend to the general concerns of the American Party in this State, to carry on the necessary correspondence, and take such incipient steps as may be deemed necessary for the more thorough organization of the said party—and that said Executive Committee be authorized and requested to appoint a County Executive Committee for each County in the State; and that said County Executive Committee do further appoint a sub-committee for each election precinct in the County with a view to a more thorough and complete organization of the American Party in North Carolina.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

Fighting at the Nineteenth Ward Polls—Six Persons Shot.

In relation to the disgraceful proceedings that transpired [illegible] ward polls [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] come, desisted further pursuit, and most of them returned to the polls, but the anti-American crowd turned on them, having re-loaded their pistols, and fired. George Konig, a notorious Fell's Point rowdy, discharged six loads of a revolver at one of the police, without striking him. He, however, received a shot in the small of his back, and the ball passing through lodged in his stomach near the groin. He fell, and was taken to the western district station house, after which he was conveyed to his residence. His condition is a very dangerous one. It is thought he cannot recover.

A colored woman, living in Aisquith street near [illegible] was shot in the face [illegible] [illegible] He fired [illegible] at Nail [illegible]

During the [illegible] man named [illegible] was shot in the leg [illegible] young man named [illegible] was shot through the fleshy part of one of his thighs. We learn also that a German named Ponce, was shot through the back, and [illegible] Alexander Rutherford was shot through one of his boots, the ball lacerating the flesh upon the sole of his foot.

Several Germans attempted to vote illegally during the day, and were arrested. One of them named F. Gammons, upon coming to the polls and on being asked if he was willing to swear that [illegible] drew a bowie knife—about eighteen inches long, and [illegible] declared he would make sad havoc of any one who dared dispute his vote.

The police exhibited a degree of bravery rarely witnessed in their efforts to quell the riot, and are deserving of the highest meed of praise from our order loving citizens.

SERIOUS RIOT—FIVE MEN KILLED.

On Thursday last a party of Irishmen who [illegible] Delaware Railroad [illegible] Middletown, were proceeding through Warwick [illegible] County, Md., to inter a deceased comrade [illegible] the Catholic Chapel, when they called at the store of Mr. Jump and procured a supply of [illegible]. On their return from the grave yard they again called for more grog, which Mr. J. declined selling. The man made use of some unbecoming language, when Mr. J. ordered him to leave the store, and on his not doing so, Mr. J. put him out. In a short time the ejected man returned with two of his comrades, who commenced using very abusive language, when Mr. Hayes, the clerk, threw a two pound weight which struck one of them on the forehead. The party after this left the store, and after proceeding some two or three hundred yards the man laid down and died. The party, about thirty in number, then rallied and attacked the store, demolishing the windows and destroying the goods. Mr. J. sent to some of his neighbors for assistance, and a number of the villagers, armed with clubs, axe handles, bars of iron and stones, soon assembled and attacked the Irish with such impetuosity as to speedily drive them from the premises. In the melee many were wounded, and four so badly that they died that night or the following day, making five deaths in all. None of the villagers were seriously hurt.

Wilmington Republican.

ARREST OF A ROBBER BY A LADY.

A few months since a lady belonging to this city went to New York, and put up at one of the [illegible] hotels. After going to her room [illegible] took out her pocket book and [illegible] on the table, and then sat down to read. While engaged in reading she thought she heard breathing from some one apparently near by, but finally concluded it must be [illegible]. Soon after she began making preparations to retire, and in adjusting her hair, she dropped one of her hair pins. While stooping to pick it up she discovered a hat under the bed, and a closer observation revealed to her sight the full length figure of a man. Without evincing any emotion, she quickly threw a shawl over her shoulders, went out of the room, locking the door after her, and stepping into the hall she rang a bell which summoned to her assistance the proprietors, who called in the assistance of a policeman, and the intruder was arrested. There was found on the prisoner a bottle of chloroform. He was convicted on the testimony of the lady and sent to the State prison for six months. The sequel to the whole was in dropping the hair pin.—*New Haven Register.*

A Lunatic Doctor Setting a Broken Arm.—[illegible]

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed by our citizens. The Rev. Mr. Parker, of the Episcopal church, had divine service in the morning.

The meetings held at Thyatira church, last week, resulted in the conversion of about fifty persons. From accounts we have had, it was a most remarkable revival. There were no efforts to produce excitement beyond the simple presentation of gospel truths. The minds of the people seemed to take hold of them with manly and uncommon concern, and yielded most freely to the requirements of the plan of salvation.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir: I see by the last Salisbury Watchman, that the Directors of the Western Extension of the North Carolina Rail Road, cannot agree. Judging from appearances, the Company as now organized, must prove a failure. And even had the Directory been sufficiently imbued with the *spirit of the times* to have harmoniously agreed among themselves, I understand there is much dissatisfaction among the people West of Salisbury in regard to the location of the proposed road. I feel confident that the true friends of Internal Improvement will regret this miserable bobble on the part of the Directors. Although the prospects of success look gloomy, let not the Western people despair. It may be possible that this failure, in the end, will prove a blessing in disguise to them and the State at large.

As it is now rendered certain that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road will be built by way of Lincolnton, can any true hearted North Carolinian regret the failure of the Western Extension, after hearing that the Directors had previously resolved to locate said Road by way of Newton! Can North Carolina afford to extend West two parallel Roads running within thirteen miles of each other?—Can the most sanguine friends of Internal Improvements in the State, have faith in the proceedings that lead to such results as this?

Would it not be better for the State to extend the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road by Salem, to Jonesborough, Tennessee, thus connecting us with the Mississippi valley, and all the important cities of the West? By this change in the location of the Western Extension, North Carolina will be the gainer by many millions of dollars, and the public accommodated a thousand times more than by the present plan. I will not enlarge upon this matter at present; but I desire to call public attention to it; especially as I presume the Directory will hardly be disposed to go forward in the prosecution of the work under existing circumstances. In the mean time, it may be well for the tax-payers of the State to investigate this matter thoroughly; and those who favor this change, should stir up and speak out. WATAUGA.

The writer of the above seems to regard as certain the total failure of the Western North Carolina Rail Road. It is plain enough that the "wish is father to the thought." He signs himself "Watauga," to convey the idea that he is a citizen of the County of that name; and speaks of dissatisfaction among the people of the Western Counties. We conjecture his signature would be more appropriately written *Greensboro*, and we would notify him that the greatest amount of dissatisfaction among those concerned in the enterprise is not in the counties West of this place; and that that dissatisfaction is upon a single point, and one yet under the control of the Directors. This road, we doubt not, will be built, as it ought to be; and we hope that the work will be so conducted as to put to silence those who regard it with feelings of opposition.

We do not know what the writer means when he says, "I feel confident that the true friends of Internal Improvement will regret this miserable *bobble* on the part of the Directors." The word is not in our Webster, and we shall not take the time to search for it elsewhere. We infer from the general tenor of the article, however, that the "true friends of Internal Improvement" alluded to here, stand outside of this great enterprise; although we cannot see why they should "regret this miserable *bobble*;"—we suppose it means blunder.

But dropping any further remarks on "Watauga," the Directors and Stockholders of this Company cannot fail to observe the importance of a strict compliance on their part with the terms of the Charter by which they are to be governed; nor can they fail to discover that a material departure from those terms will be greedily seized upon by the enemies of this project to embarrass, and if possible, to thwart it entirely. The Charter is a liberal one, and if we keep faith with the State, the State is pledged to keep faith with us, and will do it. Otherwise, there must be difficulty.

Some one has said, "It is the gift of poetry to hallow every place in which it moves, to breathe round Nature an odor more exquisite than the perfume of the rose, and to shed over it a tint more magical than the blush of morning." But however that may be, we know of no more fitting way of complimenting Mr. Parks[illegible] for his excellent address on Agriculture, the publication of which is concluded in to-day's paper, than to offer [illegible] [illegible]

Rock [illegible] Cape Fear.—The President of the [illegible] Washington Herald, Raleigh Register, [illegible] Watchman, Asheville Spectator and Western [illegible] [illegible]

Favette Standard.

[illegible]

presses, (with it may be a single exception and that the result of necessity,) when the readers of these opposition papers, constituting as they do nearly if not quite a majority of the voters of the State, are as much interested in these public matters as the Democratic party can be?—Will the *Standard* answer?—*Wilmington Herald.*

"We were in attendance at Davie Superior Court last week, Judge Bailey, presiding "*with his usual ability*"—whatever that may mean!! * * *
Rowan Whig.

We have copied the above chiefly on account of what appears to be a sneer of contempt flung at Judge Bailey. We can hardly believe that the editor of the Whig, who is a member of the Bar, and ought, and doubtless does know, Judge Bailey well, meant that his language should be construed as a contemptuous allusion, though the *italics* and *points* in the sentence very clearly admit of it.

Our impression respecting his Honor, is that he is not only a good judge, but that he is eminently a gentleman—a man of fine feelings [illegible] he is, on account of his qualifications [illegible] highly esteemed by the members of the law [illegible] throughout the State. We know that he has many friends in the private walks of life whose [illegible] would instantly resent a thing like the above, supposing it to mean what it may be construed to mean; and it is upon this ground, and the public worth and private excellences of the man, that we presume the editor's little "non-committal" is not to be taken in that sense.

Carolina Watchman, Oct. 16.

JUDGE BAILEY.

The Editor of the "Watchman" affects to be outrageously indignant and tremendously brave at what he says "appears to be a sneer of contempt" flung by us at Judge Bailey. We think both the mental and moral machinery of the editor must have been most awfully exercised, to place such a forced construction on mere "*italics and points*." Coke, in his Institutes in his superlative laudations of Littleton, says even Littleton's &c's are full of grave meaning, but this is the first instance we have ever known where "*italics and points*" were construed into *contemptuous allusions*:

"His must be optics, sharp, we ween,
Who sees what is not to be seen."

We "*esteem*" the "public worth and private excellencies" of Judge Bailey fully as much as the editor of the Watchman, but it may be our fault, or our folly, never to have imbibed what is familiarly known as "boot-licking" propensities. We have never been a hanger-on to the skirts of either small or great men, and while we have due respect for dignitaries, all the titles of Judge, Squire, General, Captain or Governor heaped on one man, could never command our "*esteem*," without such titles were associated with individual honesty and intelligence. We have known Judge Bailey for many years and have always regarded him as a Christian gentleman, and we cannot but regret that truth compels us to say we consider the man who would place any other construction on our "*italics and points*" as a base slanderer.—*Rowan Whig.*

We object to being misrepresented, and have, therefore, given here all that is material to a just apprehension of this matter, of which much more is made than was necessary. The reader can here see for himself how "*outrageously indignant and tremendously brave*" we were; and how "awfully" our "mental and moral machinery was exercised;" and how much Coke's savings of Littleton's &c's had to do with this business; how much the editor esteems Judge Bailey, etc. We are happy, also, in having afforded the editor an opportunity to disavow the "weakness of what is familiarly known as boot-licking propensities," and of being "a hanger-on to the skirts of either small or great men,"—the publication of which fact he seems to have regarded as essential to his character. And having nothing more to add, we add nothing more.

Anti-Maine Law Demonstration.

Boston, October 23.

The liberals, or organized opponents of the Maine law, had a torch light procession, cavalcade, music, fireworks, &c. this evening. The amount was large and imposing.

Abolition Movement in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 23.

A convention of Radical Abolitionists assembled here to-day. It was proposed to form a national abolition party, and to find a remedy for slavery in political agitation. The convention was thinly attended.

New York Whig State Convention.

New York, Oct. 23.

The Whig State Convention was permanently organized this afternoon. Thomas H. Bond, of Oswego, was chosen President, and numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries were chosen. A committee on the address and resolutions was appointed.

Columbia Market—Oct. 27.

Cotton—The sales of the week comprise 911 bales, and we now quote good middling 8, and fair 8½c, and we would remark that these two quotations comprise all the grades of cotton that have been offered up to this time.

Bacon.—Country, 13 a 14 for hog round; sides 14, and hams 14 a 15, according to quality.

Corn—75 a 80 for old; new 65 a 70.

Oats—45 a 50.

Peas—70 a 75.

Flour—$7½ a $8 for common to good brands; fine family flour $8½ per barrel.

Fodder—$1 per 100 lbs.

New York, Oct. 25.—The flour market is advancing. Good Ohio, $9.18½, and Southern, $9.50. Southern white and red wheat, $2.50. The wheat market is advancing, and Corn market is improving with sales at 96c.

NAVIGATION OF THE YADKIN.

A meeting of the individual stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company was held in the town of Mocksville on Saturday the 20th inst. John A. Boyden, of Salisbury, and Tyre Glenn, of Yadkin county, were elected individual Directors. The next meeting of the Company will be held in Mocksville on Saturday the 24th of November next.

We consider this improvement as entirely practicable, and of more importance than appears to be generally attached to it, not only to the North western, but to the whole State. The country through which the Yadkin river passes, can produce more freight for steamboats and railroads, than the same extent of territory in any other part of North Carolina, without we except the country of the Dan. Besides the large amounts of grain and live stock that are "grown [illegible] to market," the river banks are almost lined with beds of lime, from Salisbury to Wilkesborough; together with iron ore of the best quality, in abundance.

We see that some enterprising gentlemen of Salisbury are already forming a company and [illegible] funds to buy steamboats [illegible] for the [illegible] shall be [illegible] navigable. [illegible]

From the Charleston Standard.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The news by the *Africa*, which is with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant, is only of commercial importance. There is a farther decline—from ¼ to ⅜ of a penny per pound. The money market was more stringent, and consols have come down to 87¼. This intelligence, however, is no occasion for surprise. It has, for some time, been our expressed conviction, that it must come in due time, and the advices by the *Atlantic* was a sufficient preparation for almost any species of commercial crisis.

The papers say that the Russians have retreated from the North side of Sebastopol, leaving only a few men behind them in the forts. The Czar was at Nicolaff, attending a council of war.

Austria inclines towards the sides of the Western Powers, according as they seem to be the favorites of fortune; and says that though France may act as mediator, the present is not the time for mediation, but that Russia must be pushed, until she is compelled to leave the Crimea.

Denmark very kindly invited the U. States to a Congress of Maritime Powers, for the purpose of settling the question of the Sound dues.

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to September 4. The cholera had disappeared, and the province was quite healthy. Business was somewhat brisk, but not so active as the receipts of produce from the interior warranted. There were no foreign ships of war in port.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes us with the letter of Mr. Dobbin, informing Commodore Steward of his removal to the "Reserved List."

POLITICAL.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Courier* says, that a programme of future operations by the Allies, has been drawn up by the Emperor Napoleon and has been approved by England and Sardinia. Its great principle consists in efforts to disable Russia. Italy, it is said, will be transferred to the advantage of the Sardinian sovereign who has so adroitly enrolled himself to the favor of France and England by the liberal form of his government, and by his entering into their alliance. Northern Italy to constitute a kingdom, and to be his portion—the Roman and Neapolitan States to be formed into a separate one for a member of his family.—Spain to be protected against the designs of Don Carlos (the *heroic* Count de Montemolin) and the equally illustrious Duc de Montpensier. The Emperor Napoleon says he is equal to the task of combating the similarly chivalrous Count de Chambord, in his pretensions to reign in France, without foreign aid.

An interesting case was decided in the District Court of Philadelphia on the 12th inst. It appears that Robert Thompson, a fugitive slave from Virginia, settled in Philadelphia in 1836, and sent on for his wife, a free woman in Virginia, but married another woman before she got there. The wife, upon her arrival, also married. In 1850, Thompson died, leaving his property to the wife he had last married. His daughter, by the Virginia wife, who had also died, brought suit to recover possession of her father's property, on the ground that he was married to her mother in Virginia, and that his second marriage was not legitimate. The evidence showed that at the time of the birth of the plaintiff, Thompson and his Virginia wife were cohabiting in Virginia, as man and wife, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, thus recognising the validity of slave marriage.

CASUALTIES.

On the 16th instant, a fire occurred at Bloomington, Ill., involving the loss of $150,000 worth of property.

A Florida correspondent of the N. York *Courier and Enquirer*, in a "Letter to Invalids," advising them where to go for the recovery of health, says, "Aiken has one of the best climates in South Carolina. I have been in other high situations in that State and Georgia, but no where found the air so dry, and accommodations so good."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The North and the South.—The following from the Philadelphia North American, gives an idea of what *reasonable* expectations the North entertains of the mode by which the two sections are to be reconciled:—

"Next to the foreign element in our civil condition, we regard the alienation and strife of the North and South in reference to the slavery question as the most portentous antagonism to our political peace and existence. That issue must in some manner be composed, or it will tear the country to pieces. But of this we may be satisfied, that it can never be settled by an unvarying and ceaseless course of submissive concession on one side, and insolent, insatiable encroachment upon the other. The South must amicably relinquish what she has wrongfully acquired, or had dishonorably and cravenly yielded to her; the North must recover and maintain the rights she has lost in this controversy, and both must religiously respect and adhere to the final compromises which yet remain to be made in order to adjust the dispute between the two sections, before there can possibly be any durable state of harmony and accord attained. The next Congress seems likely to have its deliberations engrossed with this alarming question. We fear that the discussion will only inflame the public mind, and render still more impracticable the difficulty of a just agreement. But if the men of the North are true to the interests and sentiments of their section, and the men of the South exhibit no disposition to exact more than their rightful share of that which, whenever they are apprehensive of losing it, they are pleased to regard and speak of as the common heritage of all the people of the States, we may yet expect a reconciliation of differences which the whole country would hail as the inauguration of a blessed political millennium."

Now isn't that a pleasant prospect of peace and harmony? The South is to "relinquish what she has wrongfully acquired," (and she "*must*" do this "amicably,") to consent to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, to confess that she has been "insolent and insatiable in encroachments,"—and to receive on her part—what? Her constitutional rights? Not at all. There is no mention made of indemnity for the thousands of slaves, worth millions of dollars, of which she has been robbed, and is every day robbed, after the following fashion:

"*A Fugitive.*—Arrived in this harbor from a Southern port yesterday, having on board a fugitive slave, who had secreted himself on board previous to the sailing of the vessel. He had been transferred to an outward bound schooner, to be returned to the South, when a small boat, containing several members of the "Vigilance Committee," boarded the schooner, and took away the fugitive, who was subsequently started for Canada.—*Boston Atlas, Wednesday.*"

There is, in short, no promise to her of anything but *submission* to the wrongs she is daily experiencing. Believing this to be very much the temper of the North, and knowing that the South will not yield to it, we agree with that paper that the discussions of the next Congress are likely to render an agreement still more impracticable.

From the Standard.

AMOUNT OF STATE TAXES FOR 1855.

We are indebted to the politeness of the faithful and efficient Comptroller of Public Accounts, Mr. Brooks, for the following list of taxes paid by the different Counties for 1855, under the revenue law. We have given also the amounts paid in 1854, so that the reader may see at a glance the increase in the different Counties. The aggregate increase, it will be seen, is $89,325 69.

The returns from Halifax and Jackson are not as yet entirely correct, and the amounts may be slightly changed when correct returns are received. Johnston County appears to have fallen back, but this is owing to a heavy tax paid by that County last year on collateral descents.

This large addition to the revenue is owing, in a considerable degree, to the increased tax on merchants and to the re-assessment of lands.

A Statement of the Nett Taxes as paid by each County in the State of North Carolina.

COUNTIES.	1854.	1855.
Alamance,	$2,356 13	$3,101 07
Alexander,	612 01	831 01
Anson,	2,872 10	4,190 72
Ashe,	2,095 97	1,543 22
Beaufort,	3,201 69	5,518 73
Bertie,	3,309 11	5,170 24
Bladen,	1,784 30	2,102 52
Brunswick,	1,236 89	2,752 63
Buncombe,	1,553 73	2,479 16
Burke,	1,459 04	1,913 06
Cabarrus,	2,326 65	3,275 07
Caldwell,	824 93	1,293 16
Camden,	1,217 24	1,644 44
Carteret,	869 86	1,726 67
Caswell,	4,252 37	6,616 99
Catawba,	1,584 09	2,[illegible] 73
Chatham,	3,843 79	4,631 28
Cherokee,	654 41	1,130 87
Chowan,	2,373 30	3,220 83
Cleaveland,	1,242 47	1,905 67
Columbus,	1,031 41	1,869 53
Craven,	5,261 77	7,879 14
Cumberland,	6,143 00	7,927 71
Currituck,	1,383 28	2,962 32
Davidson,	2,474 89	3,741 60
Davie,	1,280 74	1,959 17
Duplin,	2,684 36	4,202 71
Edgecombe,	6,040 00	6,7[illegible] 35
Forsyth,	2,432 14	3,4[illegible] 06
Franklin,	3,100 52	4,298 63
Gaston,	1,253 55	2,068 58
Gates,	1,769 91	2,666 39
Granville,	5,249 72	7,071 61
Greene,	1,159 82	2,364 16
Guilford,	3,826 12	5,051 09
Halifax,	4,825 59	7,060 60
Harnett,		1,211 32
Haywood,	540 20	786 50
Henderson,	1,128 00	1,889 30
Hertford,	2,568 80	3,603 72
Hyde,	1,441 54	2,289 46
Iredell,	2,617 07	3,357 17
Jackson,	386 20	491 10
Johnston,	4,895 23	3,993 75
Jones,	1,181 67	1,808 63
Lenoir,	2,336 15	3,239 62
Lincoln,	1,393 21	2,556 31
McDowell,	829 34	1,215 58
Macon,	478 36	664 94
Madison,	429 02	707 66
Martin,	2,336 90	3,447 50
Mecklenburg,	5,199 46	6,032 22
Montgomery,	991 38	1,423 47
Moore,	1,245 34	1,981 16
Nash,	2,329 51	3,557 33
New Hanover,	9,466 00	17,464 44
Northampton,	2,986 43	4,312 67
Onslow,	1,580 77	2,168 27
Orange,	3,769 85	5,145 25
Pasquotank,	2,212 82	3,299 80
Perquimans,	1,742 68	2,726 05
Person,	2,165 24	4,361 02
Pitt,	3,096 39	3,958 84
Polk,		572 39
Randolph,	3,425 26	3,618 41
Richmond,	2,187 78	2,805 54
Robeson,	2,069 85	2,831 78
Rockingham,	3,097 33	4,297 15
Rowan,	3,231 69	5,774 91
Rutherford,	2,142 89	2,542 43
Sampson,	2,556 01	3,933 99
Stanly,	913 57	1,447 28
Stokes,	1,220 43	1,757 91
Surry,	940 07	1,582 02
Tyrrell,	909 32	1,302 49
Union,	1,467 29	2,070 51
Wake,	8,054 63	12,494 50
Warren,	4,823 79	6,108 01
Washington,	1,661 46	2,230 34
Watauga,	426 71	583 89
Wayne,	3,745 09	5,053 48
Wilkes,	1,115 05	1,878 10
Wilson,		510 02
Yadkin,	1,099 14	1,658 66
Yancey,	395 98	584 92
	$193,180 09	$282,505 78

Alarmed.—The Memphis Bulletin, in speaking of the nomination of the editor of the Natchez Courier for Congress, writes the following alarming paragraph:

"The time was when politicians of the country were good enough for the people to choose their representatives from. But in the degeneration of the times, it has come to pass that now and then they are forced to go into the editorial sanctum to find exactly the right materials. We fear the effect of this upon the editorial profession itself; for if the thing goes on, it may happen after a while that editors will become no better than members of Congress. God help the country when that time comes about."

Another Religious Controversy.—Our readers may have learned, that Elder Quarrels (Baptist) and Rev. W. F. Parker (Methodist) had an appointment on Crabtree, Haywood, N. C., for a public discussion of certain points of difference between the two Churches represented. Mr. Quarrels did not attend, but Elder C. C. Tipton came in his stead. The controversy lasted seven days, as we have learned. We understand that the friends on both sides claim the victory, as usual. From one filthy document which Mr. Tipton used, we infer that he was hard run, the name of which never has, and we think never shall appear in our paper—it is too low for us.

Herald of Truth.

From Thomson's Seasons.

THE FARMER.

Oh, knew he but his happiness, of men
The happiest he! who far from public rage,
Deep in the vale, with a choice few retir'd,
Drinks the pure pleasures of Rural Life.
What though the dome be wanting, whose proud gate,
Each morning vomits out the sneaking crowd
Of flatterers false, and in their turn abus'd?
Vile intercourse! what though the glittering robe,
Of every hue reflected light can give,
Or floating loose, or stiff with mazy gold,
The pride and gaze of fools! oppress him not?
What though, from utmost land and sea purvey'd,
For him each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not, and his insatiate table heaps
With luxury, and death? What though his bowl
Flames not with costly juice; nor sunk in beds,
Oft of gay care, he tosses out the night,
Or melts the thoughtless hours in idle state?
What though he knows not those fantastic joys,
That still amuse the wanton, still deceive;
A face of pleasure, but a heart of pain;
Their hollow moments undelighted all?
Sure peace is his; a solid life, estrang'd
To disappointment, and fallacious hope:
Rich in content, in Nature's bounty rich,
In herbs and fruits; whatever greens the Spring,
When heav'n descends in showers! or bends the bough,
When summer reddens, and when Autumn beams;
Or in the wintry glebe whatever lies
Conceal'd and fattens with the richest sap:
These are not wanting; nor the milky drove,
Luxuriant, spread o'er all the lowing vale;
Nor bleating mountains, nor the chide of streams,
And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere
Into the guiltless breast, beneath the shade,
Or thrown at large amid the fragrant hay;
Nor aught besides of prospect, grove, or song,
Dim grottos, gleaming lakes, and fountain clear.
Here too dwells simple Truth; plain Innocence;
Unsullied Beauty; sound unbroken Youth,
Patient of labour, with a little pleas'd;
Health ever blooming, unambitious toil;
Calm Contemplation, and poetic Ease.
Let others brave the flood in quest of gain,
And beat, for joyless months, the gloomy wave.
Let such as deem it glory to destroy,
Rush into blood, the sack of cities seek;
Unpierc'd, exulting in the widow's wail,
The virgin's shriek, and infant's trembling cry.
Let some, far distant from their native soil,
Urg'd or by want or harden'd avarice,
Find other lands beneath another sun.
Let this through cities work his eager way,
By legal outrage and establish'd guile,
The social sense extinct; and that ferment
Mad into tumult the seditious herd,
Or melt them down to slavery. Let these
Ensnare the wretched in the toils of law,
Fomenting discord and perplexing right,
An iron race! and those of fairer front,
But equal inhumanity, in courts,
Delusive pomp and dark cabals, delight;
Wreathe the deep bow, diffuse the lying smile,
And tread the weary labyrinth of state.
While he, from all the stormy passions free
That restless men involve, hears, and but hears,
At distance safe, the human tempest roar,
Wrapt close in conscious peace. The fall of kings,
The rage of nations, and the crush of states,
Move not the man, who, from the world escap'd,
In still retreats, and flowery solitudes,
To Nature's voice attends, from month to month,
And day to day, through the revolving year;
Admiring, sees her in her every shape;
Feels all her sweet emotions at his heart;
Takes what she liberal gives, nor thinks of more.
He, when young Spring protrudes the bursting gems,
Marks the first bud, and sucks the healthful gale
Into his freshen'd soul; her genial hours
He full enjoys; and not a beauty blows,
And not an opening blossom breathes in vain.
In Summer he, beneath the living shade,
Such as o'er frigid Tempe wont to wave,
Or Hemus cool, reads what the Muse, of these,
Perhaps has in immortal numbers sung;
Or what she dictates writes; and, oft an eye
Shot round, rejoices in the vigorous year.
When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
And tempts the sickled swain into the field,
Seiz'd by the general joy, his heart distends
With gentle throes; and, through the tepid gleams
Deep musing, then he best exerts his song.
Even Winter wild to him is full of bliss.
The mighty tempest, and the hoary waste,
Abrupt, and deep, stretch'd o'er the buried earth,
Awake to solemn thought. At night the skies,
Disclos'd and kindled by refining frost,
Pour every lustre on the exalted eye.
A friend, a book, the stealing hours secure,
And mark them down for wisdom. With swift wing,
O'er land and sea imagination roams;
Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his powers;
Or in his breast heroic virtue burns.
The touch of kindred too and love he feels;
The modest eye, whose beams on his alone
Ecstatic shine; the little strong embrace
Of prattling children, twin'd around his neck,
And emulous to please him, calling forth
The fond parental soul. Nor purpose gay,
Amusement, dance, or song, he sternly scorns;
For happiness and true philosophy
Are of the social, still, and smiling kind.
This is the life which those who fret in guilt,
And guilty cities, never knew; the life,
Led by primeval ages, uncorrupt,
When Angels dwelt, and God himself, with Man.

The London Times is clamorous for the recall of Gen. Simpson, in consequence of his manifest incapacity. A correspondent of the Times gives a humiliating picture of the conduct of the English officers (as contrasted with that of the French) at the final assault on Sebastopol. It seems that while Pellissier, Bosquet, McMahon and the other French generals led their troops in person against the Malakoff, the English generals were safely lodged in a trench, where they witnessed the repulse of their forces from the Redan. General Simpson sat in the trench, (it was a bitter cold day) with his nose and eyes just facing the cold and dust, and his cloak drawn up over his head to protect him against both.—Gen. Jones wore a red nightcap, and reclined on his litter, and Sir Richard Airey, the quartermaster general, had a white pocket handkerchief tied over his cap and ears.

No wonder that the Russians say that the English army is an army of lions led on by asses!

Mayor Wood of New York, recently sent back to Hamburg, a lot of criminals fresh from the prison and pauper houses of that place. On the arrival of the vessel at New York, having these people on board, an examination was instituted under the direction of the Mayor, and the proofs of their unworthy character were soon obtained. They were accordingly taken into custody, and on the return of the ship were sent back as before stated.

The action of the Mayor of New York will receive the commendation, not only of all American citizens who are desirous that this outrageous system of saddling us with the outpourings of the jails and pauper houses of Europe should cease, but also of intelligent and worthy foreigners who emigrate to this country with the intention of becoming citizens. They are as much interested as the native born population in putting a stop to this pernicious system, which, while it is an onerous burden to the American public, it is calculated to bring discredit on foreign emigration.—*Wilmington Herald.*